

decided that all who were friendly to the Anti-Slavery cause might speak under the ten minutes rule. We have no doubt that this permission was granted because of demands from Third Party men, who, having attended our meetings where such unlimited freedom of debate was enjoyed, saw that every one must believe, had no room for investigation allowed in their meetings, their position would not bear investigation. These persons were in ecstasy of delight when my friend and myself spoke, and were not ordered down. And we were in ecstasies, too, but for different reasons. This same Society; four years since, sent itself from the parent Society, because women were not gagged. Now women were speaking in this same Society, and by its own consent. What! new-organizers turned the advocates of women's rights? If old-organizations are so, because they will not gag them, then, Cheshire County new-organizers certainly are, for they are admitting women to their discussions. By the way, the Congregational Church, in whose house the meeting was held, allows women to speak, and I understand that they not unfrequently "lead in meetings."

Of course we did not allow this rare opportunity of exposing the priests in the presence of the people to pass unimproved. The chief burden of their speaking was to hoax the people into the belief that the only way to abolish slavery was to vote it down. All other instrumentalities were as dust in the balance.

We showed up their hypocrisy in pretending to wish to destroy this hideous, blood-thirsty monster, while they are cherishing and nourishing it in their churches, feeding it at their communion-tables, decking it out in the robes of Christianity, throwing over it the garments of the ministry of Christ, and so ensuring to it the respect and veneration of the people. My friend, J. E. Hitchcock, poured out upon them such a torrent of eloquent and indignant rebuke as it has seldom been my privilege to hear, for their impudence in laying the responsibility of slavery upon the law when themselves were the authors and sanctifiers of the public sentiments which writes down and suspends the law—the power behind the throne which moves the throne. She and another of our friends also showed them, as well as they could, in their cut-short speeches, that Third Party in voting under the Constitution of the United States, were as thoroughly sworn to the system as were the Whigs and Democrats. Yet do not think we were able thus to speak plain without an effort on their part to prevent it. Repeated attempts were made to gag us, which at last succeeded.

It was a rich treat, this meeting. To watch their countenances only, was worth many a weary mile's journey. To see the clouds of wrath which gathered as we rose to speak, and grew bluer and blacker till they broke in the thunder cry of "order"; and then to see the sunburst bursting out when any of their own party threw out their vile accusations against us, but which they stoutly cut us off from refuting. One declared that Garrison was electorating for Clay, and that we were diverting attention from the poor slave to attacks on the Church and Clergy, as we had formerly to the woman's rights question. But I have not the room to enumerate the various charges which they brought against us. They cut the meeting off at a very early hour, considering that they were to have no meeting in the evening. Indeed they gagged us on the pretense that there was not time.

A fact for remembrance—that which gives us most joy, namely, the rising of an opponent, gives them the greatest alarm and distress. We can remember that in New Hampshire there is not the slightest temptation to vote with the Whigs, for every one knows they cannot succeed, nor yet to vote with the Democrats, for they can afford to dispense with almost any number of votes in this State, the fact that Third Party lost half its numbers at the last election, is a sign. We have attacked it, and that attack has not been in vain. Let the war be driven, and they are annihilated as was their predecessor, colonization.

Of all the towns in the county, we considered Keene, the county seat, the most important, and therefore resolved to visit it. It is beauty is, perhaps, unrivaled by any village in New England. Its splendid mansions, its neat cottages, its plain, sober dwellings, with its elegant public buildings, all overshadowed by their proud oaks with the accompaniment of a beautiful and rich variety of ornamental trees, in great profusion, and all around well-cultivated gardens, relieved by charming green fields, all spread out on the broad plains in the valley of the Merrimack. Given it a glorious, more than the appearance of fairy land than of a country town in hard old Granite State. But notwithstanding the great external beauty of the place, our hearts were sad when we entered it. We knew the slave's cause had never been laid before its people, and that they were on the side of the oppressor. We had learned that no one but our unbending and faithful friend Webb took an Anti-Slavery paper even. A few Third Party papers were taken, which of course, were more mischievous than open pro-slavery prints. We were told we should probably be mobbed, and that the people would keep a cold distance from our meetings; or at least that the boys would get up a row, as at all, even their most popular lectures, they were very annoying. Yes, we entered Keene with sorrow. But never since I have been pleading for the slave, in hundreds of towns I have visited for the last five years, have I been more agreeably disappointed. There was opposition, from some quarters, most bitter and unrelenting. But it was kept at bay, and grated its angry teeth somewhat under cover. No church was opened to the pestilential millions' cause, but the spacious town-hall was well filled for seven evenings, and on some evenings it was crowded. Through the whole series no sign of a mob—no, not even of a row. The boys, who had been so much complained of, showed us the most respectful attention. Persons from all classes of society attended, and gave us a courteous and friendly, a cordial hearing. We threw out our most ultra doctrines in relation to the Church and Government of the country, showing the latter to be a Satanic compact, and the former a den of infamy, and yet no one accepted the challenge to come to their defense, but silently acquiesced in our conclusions, that it is the duty of every honest man to forsake and repudiate both. Indeed, in the whole course of our discussions, no one except the senior editor of the Sentinel ever rose in opposition, and he only on two immaterial points that did not affect the main argument. The stamp of the people was shown by the fact, that when we offered fifty copies of "Francis Jackson's Letter," and fifty copies of "The Brotherhood of Thieves" for sale, they were taken off at once, many of the purchasers refusing to receive any change, though they frequently gave many times their price. On the last evening a collection of \$12.00 was taken up, and besides, several generous presents were made to myself and friend. Ten persons subscribed for the Standard, and one for the Liberator, most of whom have heretofore taken no interest in this heaven-born cause.

On the whole, considering the little Anti-Slavery

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

labor that has been bestowed on the place, and its present auspicious position, I anticipate that soon, very soon, Keene will be as lovely in spirit, as it now is in external aspect, taking high and holy ground in the great conflict between Liberty and Slavery, which is fast drawing to a final engagement.

We visited a few other towns in Cheshire County, in all of which our success more than equalled our hope, and in leaving it, our deepest regret was that our engagements would allow us to remain no longer.

I hope the American as well as the New Hampshire Society, will keep an eye upon it, and see that it is well cultivated. The noxious weeds of Third Party can be removed with the greatest ease, and then the other obstacles will be clearly exposed, and the territory converted into a garden of freedom.

For humanity—
ABBY KELLEY.

Anti-Slavery Measures.—No. 1.

In every stage of the progress of a reformatory movement, there are particular measures adapted to the existing circumstances, which, if adopted, will cause the movement to progress with far greater rapidity than if less judicious measures are chosen by the friends of the slaves, and their time and exertions expended upon them.

My purpose is to state such measures as appear to me suited to the practicalists, leaving others to judge whether they are wisely suggested.

Measure 1. There are some States, Massachusetts and Vermont, for instance, where the Anti-Slavery feeling is so general, and the desire of the two parties to obtain the friendship of Abolitionists so great, that the State Legislatures will adopt almost any reasonable measures that abolitionists ask of them. What are these reasonable measures?

First. That the State Government from aiding in slaveholding—I mean, aiding in the robbery of the slaves, and in their being held in slavery, as it has seldom been my privilege to hear, for their impudence in laying the responsibility of slavery upon the law when themselves were the authors and sanctifiers of the public sentiments which writes down and suspends the law—the power behind the throne which moves the throne.

Second. That the State Legislature, to obviate the present moment of an auspicious one for such a movement, and it is to be hoped that it will not be neglected. Both the non-voting and voting Abolitionists may unite in the measure, as I see by the Liberator, that the former have resolved to petition against the Annexation of Texas, and hence I presume, will not object to petitioning for a change of the Constitution as shall abolish Slavery itself, throughout the country; for as the Northern people have been instrumental in placing or retaining the slaves in their bondage, so they ought to be instrumental in relieving them from it.

I would therefore suggest, that in Massachusetts, and other States similarly circumstanced, an effort be made, by public meetings or petitions, to obtain the expression of the sense of the State Legislature in Congress in favor of the amendments of the Constitution above suggested, and that some members of the Legislature, in whom entire confidence can be placed, be intrusted with the charge of the business,—not such an evil fit to some minor question, and report against the great measure demanded, as Mr. C. F. Adams did in the case of the Latin-American.

The repeal of the gag-law in Congress, renders the present moment an auspicious one for such a movement, and it is to be hoped that it will not be neglected. Both the non-voting and voting Abolitionists may unite in the measure, as I see by the Liberator, that the former have resolved to petition against the Annexation of Texas, and hence I presume, will not object to petitioning for a change of the Constitution as shall abolish Slavery itself, throughout the country; for as the Northern people have been instrumental in placing or retaining the slaves in their bondage, so they ought to be instrumental in relieving them from it.

I would therefore suggest, that in Massachusetts, and other States similarly circumstanced, an effort be made, by public meetings or petitions, to obtain the expression of the sense of the State Legislature in Congress in favor of the amendments of the Constitution above suggested, and that some members of the Legislature, in whom entire confidence can be placed, be intrusted with the charge of the business,—not such an evil fit to some minor question, and report against the great measure demanded, as Mr. C. F. Adams did in the case of the Latin-American.

The repeal of the gag-law in Congress, renders the present moment an auspicious one for such a movement, and it is to be hoped that it will not be neglected. Both the non-voting and voting Abolitionists may unite in the measure, as I see by the Liberator, that the former have resolved to petition against the Annexation of Texas, and hence I presume, will not object to petitioning for a change of the Constitution as shall abolish Slavery itself, throughout the country; for as the Northern people have been instrumental in placing or retaining the slaves in their bondage, so they ought to be instrumental in relieving them from it.

The vote for Polk is no mere test of the pro-slavery sentiments of the people, that is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it is for Clay, Hopper, a test of their antislavery strength. Many who voted for Clay and for Polk were opposed to Slavery. This may be some doubt, but does it admit of such a doubt? Thousands who voted for these slaveholders have been able to perceive the advantage which might arise from refusing to do it, world doubtless have declined supporting them. It is not the conclusion of every one who is opposed to Slavery, that it

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

another, has prolonged the internal system for more than half a century, and, if persisted in, will prolong it for half a century to come. The work which that Convention left undone should be finished in this. No doubt it will. The meeting will be as interesting as it must be important. All should flock to it, holding nothing to be a valid excuse for absence, to assist by their counsels, and if need be—and when do we not need it?—to learn by the wisdom of others, and strengthen their own faith and courage by communion with their fellow-men.

Riot and Murder.

The Georgetown, (Ohio,) Telegraph, brings intelligence of a serious affray which took place in that town, on Monday week, between some Abolitionists and Kentucky negro-bansters. Five fugitive Slaves were concealed in the houses of Mr. Miller and Abolition King. Miller's house was searched, and two of the slaves were found, and while Miller was assisting them to escape, he was knocked down and stabbed repeatedly. He died in a few moments.

The rioters then went to King's house, where they were met by four or five armed men who resisted their attempt to search the house. A conflict ensued in which one man was killed immediately, and King himself it is supposed, mortally wounded. At this stage of the proceedings the Sheriff and his posse arrived and checked the riot.

Another band of Kentuckians however, soon arrived, and recommended their work of destruction and death. One of the fugitives was hung without ceremony for resisting his captor. The house of Miller and King, were burned to the ground, and nothing saved from either of them. A Mr. Gilliland was then taken from house, and beaten so that it is not supposed that he can survive. The Telegraph adds: "The number of the Kentuckians is increasing hourly, and the whole neighborhood is up in arms."

Anti-Slavery in Kentucky.

A correspondent of the Syracuse Democrat publishes an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisville, Kentucky:

This is a great trial of Anti-Slavery sentiment in this city, much more than you would suppose. I know the real sentiments of most of our leading men, and I believe next year a decided step will be taken to amend the Constitution, so as to give us a right to the extradition of Slavery; it is retaining as a people important moralities as a State, and is poisoning our public and private morals, and I hope to see it destroyed even in Kentucky. An anti-slavery meeting was held yesterday at the residence of Mr. Gilliland, who was then taken from house, and beaten so that it is not supposed that he can survive. The Telegraph adds: "The number of the Kentuckians is increasing hourly, and the whole neighborhood is up in arms."

The HANOVER.—The first number of the "Reformed High School Messenger," is received. It is devoted to the cause of education, and reform generally. Mr. Hirsh S. Gilmore is the editor, and will doubtless make it a valuable auxiliary in the various reforms to which he is devoted.

The lines on our fourth page, by H. W. of Portland, were published a few weeks since, but with so many errors, that I have been requested to republish them from a correct copy. More from the same gifted author will soon appear.

The HANOVER.—The first number of a new paper with this title is received. It is devoted to the abolition of Capital Punishment, and is ably edited by the Rev. Charles Spear, of Boston.

Have any of our subscribers a copy of number 208 to spare? Any one who has will oblige me by forwarding it to this office.

HON. THOMAS MORAN, the Liberty Party candidate for the Vice Presidency, died suddenly at his residence Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, on the 7th instant.

Mr. Polk is in a late speech at Nashville, said that he did not regard himself as the representative of a party only, but of the whole people of the United States."

KIDNAPPING.—Two colored boys were kidnapped from the house of William Webb, near Wilmington, Delaware, on the night of November 28th.

The Post-office address of Abby Kelley, E. J. Hitchcock, and Dr. Hudson, is Philadelphia, care of J. McKim.

HENRY CLAY.—The Hartford Journal of Wednesday of last week, says that Mr. Clay has visited Miss Webster in her prison, and volunteered his services in her defense. I hope the report is true, but it needs confirmation. Certain intelligence, however, has been received that Mr. Clay has manumitted his slave Charles. The following copy of the deed was published in the Tribune of Monday:

Kind all men by these presents, that I, Henry Clay, of New Haven, and in consideration of the faithful attachment, and services of Charles Daper, (the son of Aaron, commonly called Charles, and Charlotte,) and of my esteem and regard for him, do here manumit and set free my slave Charles Daper, from this day forward, all obligation of service to me, or my representatives, investing him, as far as any act of mine can invest him, with all the rights and priviliges of a freeman.

In consideration of what I have herein set my hand and affixed my seal, this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1844.

HENRY CLAY. [Seal.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

THOS. H. CLAY.

Foreign Relations.—The United States and Great Britain.

A correspondence between Mr. Everett and Lord Aberdeen, has recently been published. It relates to the cases of the vessels "John A. Robt." "Jones," "Tigris," "Seaweed," "Rodrick Dhu," and "William and Francis." That part in relation to the first two cases is given in the National Intelligencer. Mr. Everett complains that a seaman had been taken by a British cruiser from the "John A. Robt." without sufficient cause for the proceeding given. Lord Aberdeen's final reply is not published. Mr. Everett had better be recalled and sent to Charleston.

The other case, concerning which the correspondence is published, is that of the "Jones," who was seized as a slave, and sold, as is alleged, without sufficient reason. Lord Aberdeen intimates his willingness to reconsider the case.

Under-ground Railroad.

An article from a St. Louis paper, complaining of the "abduction" of slaves from that city, and offering a reward for the discovery of the "depot" of the "under-ground railroad," was published a few weeks since in the Standard. The following comforting letter to Mr. French Rayburn, of St. Louis, is cut from an exchange paper.

Chicago, Nov. 11, 1844.—Your very obedient & PHILEMON ONESIMUS, Attorney in fact for Wm. Rayburn.

FORCING CONVENTION.—It is said that extensive preparations are in progress in the German States, to force the Diet to call a convention to consider the question of their claims to this country. A ship lately arrived at Baltimore from Bremen, with fourteen convicts from whose limbs the prison shackles were not removed till they arrived at Fort McHenry. If they are all carried south of Mason and Dixon's line, it will add to the number of rogues, and can hardly increase the amount of villainy.

"THE LAW OF GOD SUSTAINED"—A New Hampshire religious paper has an article with this caption, wherein its readers are informed that the people of that State have decided by an overwhelming majority, that men shall continue to be hung up by the neck, who have taken the lives of their fellow-men, not in accordance with the law.

CAPTURE OF SLAVES.—The Boston Courier gives an extract from a letter on board an officer on board the United States ship Decatur, who reports that H. B. M. brig Star has captured two Spanish vessels full of slaves and specie, and sent them to the Island of Ascension. Some of the slaves had it that the Decatur captured these vessels. So remarkable an instance of absence could hardly fail.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.—The Rev. John T. Sargent, one of the Unitarian ministers at large, and pastor of the Suffolk street chapel, Boston, has been reprimanded by the "Benevolent Fraternity of Churches," for exchanging with the Reverend Theodore Parker, of West Roxbury. Mr. Sargent immediately resigned his office as pastor of the chapel, and his resignation was accepted.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.—A gratifying proof of the spirit of the Cherokee to adopt the humanizing customs of civilized life, was given on the 24th ultimo, in Sia Bayou District, Black Hawk, a Cherokee, was

brought for the murder of another of the tribe by the name of Johnson.

BESIDE DOUBT.—Mr. Polk's election is settled beyond a doubt. The electors of the following States have given their votes for him unanimously:

Maine	9	Louisiana	6
New Hampshire	6	Michigan	5
New York	36	Indiana	12
Pennsylvania	29	Illinois	10
Virginia	17	South Carolina	9
Georgia	10		

145

MASS. CLAY.—The electoral college of Kentucky met Mr. Clay a few days since on the lawn at Ashland, and made a speech to that gentleman, through their President. Mr. Clay made a suitable reply.

INDIANA.—The Governor of this State, in his annual message, says that he considers it beyond the power of the State to meet her liabilities, or to pay the interest on her public debt.

EDITORIAL COURTESY.—The Baptist Advocate, published in this city, shows its batch of the Anti-Slavery cause, by refusing to exchange with the Standard. I mention it for the comfort of the Baptists generally, who will be glad to hear of the faithfulness of their organ to the character of the church.

The first number of the "Reformed High School Messenger," is received. It is devoted to the cause of education, and reform generally. Mr. Hirsh S. Gilmore is the editor, and will doubtless make it a valuable auxiliary in the various reforms to which he is devoted.

The lines on our fourth page, by H. W. of Portland, were published a few weeks since, but with so many errors, that I have been requested to republish them from a correct copy. More from the same gifted author will soon appear.

THE HANOVER.—The first number of a new paper with this title is received. It is devoted to the abolition of Capital Punishment, and is ably edited by the Rev. Charles Spear, of Boston.

Have any of our subscribers a copy of number 208 to spare? Any one who has will oblige me by forwarding it to this office.

HON. THOMAS MORAN, the Liberty Party candidate for the Vice Presidency, died suddenly at his residence Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, on the 7th instant.

Mr. Polk is in a late speech at Nashville, said that he did not regard himself as the representative of a party only, but of the whole people of the United States."

KIDNAPPIING.—Two colored boys were kidnapped from the house of William Webb, near Wilmington, Delaware, on the night of November 28th.

The Post-office address of Abby Kelley, E. J. Hitchcock, and Dr. Hudson, is Philadelphia, care of J. McKim.

HENRY CLAY.—The Hartford Journal of Wednesday of last week, says that Mr. Clay has visited Miss Webster in her prison, and volunteered his services in her defense. I hope the report is true, but it needs confirmation. Certain intelligence, however, has been received that Mr. Clay has manumitted his slave Charles. The following copy of the deed was published in the Tribune of Monday:

Kind all men by these presents, that I, Henry Clay, of New Haven, and in consideration of the faithful attachment, and services of Charles Daper, (the son of Aaron, commonly called Charles, and Charlotte,) and of my esteem and regard for him, do here manumit and set free my slave Charles Daper, from this day forward, all obligation of service to me, or my representatives, investing him, as far as any act of mine can invest him, with all the rights and priviliges of a freeman.

In consideration of what I have herein set my hand and affixed my seal, this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1844.

HENRY CLAY. [Seal.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

THOS. H. CLAY.

Foreign Relations.—The United States and Great Britain.

A correspondence between Mr. Everett and Lord Aberdeen, has recently been published. It relates to the cases of the vessels "John A. Robt." "Jones," "Tigris," "Seaweed," "Rodrick Dhu," and "William and Francis."

That part in relation to the first two cases is given in the National Intelligencer. Mr. Everett complains that a seaman had been taken by a British cruiser from the "John A. Robt." without sufficient cause for the proceeding given. Lord Aberdeen's final reply is not published. Mr. Everett had better be recalled and sent to Charleston.

The other case, concerning which the correspondence is published, is that of the "Jones," who was seized as a slave, and sold, as is alleged, without sufficient reason.

Lord Aberdeen intimates his willingness to reconsider the case.

Under-ground Railroad.

An article from a St. Louis paper, complaining of the "abduction" of slaves from that city, and offering a reward for the discovery of the "depot" of the "under-ground railroad," was published a few weeks since in the Standard. The following comforting letter to Mr. French Rayburn, of St. Louis, is cut from an exchange paper.

Chicago, Nov. 11, 1844.—Your very obedient &

PHILEMON ONESIMUS,

Attorney in fact for Wm. Rayburn.

FORCING CONVENTION.—It is said that extensive preparations are in progress in the German States, to force the Diet to call a convention to consider the question of their claims to this country. A ship lately arrived at Baltimore from Bremen, with fourteen convicts from whose limbs the prison shackles were not removed till they arrived at Fort McHenry. If they are all carried south of Mason and Dixon's line, it will add to the number of rogues, and can hardly increase the amount of villainy.

"THE LAW OF GOD SUSTAINED"—A New Hampshire religious paper has an article with this caption, wherein its readers are informed that the people of that State have decided by an overwhelming majority, that men shall continue to be hung up by the neck, not in accordance with the law.

CAPTURE OF SLAVES.—The Boston Courier gives an extract from a letter on board an officer on board the United States ship Decatur, who reports that H. B. M. brig Star has captured two Spanish vessels full of slaves and specie, and sent them to the Island of Ascension. Some of the slaves had it that the Decatur captured these vessels. So remarkable an instance of absence could hardly fail.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.—The Rev. John T. Sargent, one of the Unitarian ministers at large, and pastor of the Suffolk street chapel, Boston, has been reprimanded by the "Benevolent Fraternity of Churches," for exchanging with the Reverend Theodore Parker, of West Roxbury. Mr. Sargent immediately resigned his office as pastor of the chapel, and his resignation was accepted.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.—A gratifying proof of the spirit of the Cherokee to adopt the humanizing customs of civilized life, was given on the 24th ultimo, in Sia Bayou District, Black Hawk, a Cherokee, was

hung for the murder of another of the tribe by the name of Johnson.

BESIDE DOUBT.—Mr. Polk's election is settled beyond a doubt. The electors of the following States have given their votes for him unanimously:

Maine	9	Louisiana	6
New Hampshire	6	Michigan	5
New York	36	Indiana	12
Pennsylvania	29	Illinois	10
Virginia	17	South Carolina	9
Georgia	10		

145

MASS. CLAY.—The electoral college of Kentucky met Mr. Clay a few days since on the lawn at Ashland, and made a speech to that gentleman, through their President. Mr. Clay made a suitable reply.

INDIANA.—The Governor of this State, in his annual message, says that he considers it beyond the power of the State to meet her liabilities, or to pay the interest on her public debt.

EDITORIAL COURTESY.—The Baptist Advocate, published in this city, shows its batch of the Anti-Slavery cause, by refusing to exchange with the Standard. I mention it for the comfort of the Baptists generally, who will be glad to hear of the faithfulness of their organ to the character of the church.

The first number of the "Reformed High School Messenger," is received. It is devoted to the cause of education, and reform generally. Mr. Hirsh S. Gilmore is the editor, and will doubtless make it a valuable auxiliary in the various reforms to which he is devoted.

The lines on our fourth page, by H. W. of Portland, were published a few weeks since, but with so many errors, that I have been requested to republish them from a correct copy. More from the same gifted author will soon appear.

THE HANOVER.—The first number of a new paper with this title is received. It is devoted to the abolition of Capital Punishment, and is ably edited by the Rev. Charles Spear, of Boston.

Have any of our subscribers a copy of number 208 to spare? Any one who has will oblige me by forwarding it to this office.

HON. THOMAS MORAN, the Liberty Party candidate for the Vice Presidency, died suddenly at his residence Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, on the 7th instant.

Mr. Polk is in a late speech at Nashville, said that he did not regard himself as the representative of a party only, but of the whole people of the United States."

He then presented a petition on which the question of reception being raised, Giddings called for the yeas and nays, but they were not ordered. E. J. Ingalls, of Georgia, inquired whether the question of reception was debatable. The Chair said it was. The petition was then laid over, and again read, and may again be called up.

Giddings presented next a petition on which the question of receiving Congress to take measures for the alteration of the Constitution, so as to put all the States on an equality, as respects the basis of representation. Dromgoole called for the reading of the petition. It was read by the Clerk. Dromgoole then presented several other petitions to the House, to be considered, and after urging the dismemberment of the patient's foot to save the body and getting it severed, contended that the patient did not want a foot, as for men to conclude every question discussed in a campaign, is decided according to individual ability by a President-elect.

The Ante-Bellum Standard—*From Dec. 1st, to Dec. 14th, 1844.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For the Standard—from Dec. 1st, to Dec. 14th, 1844.

J. L. Sandford, Newark, \$2.00

Samuel Poole, Jr., P. O., 2.00

M. J. Scott, Warwick, N. Y. 1.00

M. M. Chamberlin, Newmarket, N. H. 2.00

R. H. Puffer, Saugerties, Mass. 1.00

Unite Tuttle, Wisscherville, N. Y. 2.00

D. W. Wilson, Sullivan, N. H. 2.00

W. P. Williams, Plainfield, N. J. 1.00

John Child, Springfield, Mass. 4.00

Henry Handlin, Tolland, Ct. 1.00

David Grover, Tolland, Ct. 1.00

John Ervin, Weston, Ct. 1.25

John Myrick, Princeton, Mass. 2.00

Joseph Merriman, Somers, N. Y. 2.00

J. S. Smith, Somers, N. Y. 2.00

John Q. Adams, Belvoir, N. H. 1.00

John C. Ingersoll, Belvoir, N. H. 1.00

Lyman Chase, Walworth, N. Y. 1.00

Donations.

Wendell Phillips, Boston, 40.00

John Orvis, West Roxbury, Mass. 3.00

Henry G. Williams, South Boston, 1.00

Nathan Johnson, New Bedford, 1.00

John D. Williams, New Bedford, 1.00

John C. Ingersoll, Belvoir, N. H. 1.00

Poetry.

Miscellany.

THE LAY OF THE LABORER.

BY THOMAS HOWARD.

A spade! it rakes! it hoes!
A pickaxe, or a bill;
A hook to reap, or a scythe to mow,
A flail, or what ye will—
And here's a ready hand
To pl'y the needful tool,
And skilled enough, by lessons rough,
In Labor's rugged school,

The hedge, or dig the ditch,
To lop, or fell the tree,
To lay the swarth on the sultry field,
Or plough the stubborn leas;

The harvest stand to bind,

The wheaten rick to thatch,
And never fear my poach to find
The tinder of the flame.

The flames never room;

Is on the heart of Home;

Where children chidle and crouch

Through dark, long, winter days,

Where starving children baffle and croak,

To see the cheerful rays,

And not in the haggard blaze!

To him who sends a drought

To parch the field torn,

The rain to flood the meadows with mud,

The blight to blast the corn,

To him I leave to guide,

The bolt in its crooked path,

To strike the miser's rich, and show

The skin-blooded with wrath.

A spade! it rakes! it hoes!

A pickaxe, or a bill;

A hook to reap, or a scythe to mow,

A flail, or what ye will—

The corn to thresh, or the hedge to plash,

The team'd task to drive, and cover

And leave the game alive.

Ay, only give me work,

And then you need not fear

That I shall snare his worship's hare,

Or kill his deer's deer;

To steal the plow so rich;

Or leave the yeaning that had a purse

To wile in a ditch.

Wherever Nature needs,

Whatever Labor calls,

No job'll stick of the hardest work,

To shun the work-house walls;

Where savage laws baffle

The pauper's bairn's bread,

And down a wife to a wretch's life,

Before her partner's death.

My only claim is this,

With labor stiff and stark,

By lawful toil, my living to earn,

Between the lith and dark;

My daily bread and nightly bed,

My bacon and drop of beer—

But all from the hand that holds the land,

And none from the overseer!

No paish money, or loss,

No pauper looks for me,

A cap of the coil by right of toll,

Entitled to my fee.

No alms I seek; care me my task;

Here are the sun, the veg,

The strength, the sinews of a man,

To work, and not to bea—

Still one of Adam's heirs.

Though doused by chance of birth

To dress no more, and to eat the lea,

Instead of the fat of the earth;

To make such humble meals

As honest loban,

A bone and a crust, with a grace to God,

And little thanks to man!

A spade! it rakes! it hoes!

A hook to reap, or a scythe to mow,

A flail, or what ye will—

Whatever the tool to play—

Here is a willing drudge,

With muscle and mind, and to him

Who does thy pay begrudge!

Who every week score,

Dicks' Labor's little tempe,

Bastions on the poor of the temple door,

Robbed them over night;

The very shifting he hoped to save,

As health and morals fail,

Shall visit me in the New Besie,

The Spital, or the Jail!

For BEHOLD THE KINGDOM OF GOD IS WITHIN YOU!

BY H. W. OF PORTLAND.

Pilgrim to the heavenly city,

Groping wilder on thy way;

Look not to the outward landmarks,

Lest not what the blind guides say.

For long years thou hast been seeking

Some new idol found each day;

All that dazzled, all that glistened,

Lure thee from the path away.

On the outward world relying,

Earthly treasures thou wouldst heap;

Titled friends and lofty honor;

Left thy high-toned hopes to sleep.

Thou art stored with worldly wisdom,

All the love of books is thine;

And within thy stilly mousings,

Brightly sparkle wit and wine;

Richly drape the silent curtains,

Round those high and mirrored halls;

And on the mossy carpet,

Silently thy step did fall.

Not the genial wind of heaven

Dares no cool thy brawny, red,

Nor the morning's blessed sunbeams

Thine thy cheek with ruddy glow.

Yet must all these onward riches,

Thy heart no cold confidess—

Whate'er, though each was granted,

Still, oh still I am not blessed?

And when happy, careless children,

Lured thee with their winsome ways—

Thou hast sickered in vain contention,

Given back those golden days.

When art thou dead, too?

When art thou dead, too?

When art thou dead, too?

Seize the crown—that thine own:

Up, and boldly claim thine own:

Leap at once into thy thron.

Look not to some cloud's mansion,

"Mong the planets faraway—

Trust not to the distant future,

Give up the present to the past,

When art thou dead, too?

When art thou dead, too?